

and Resolutions were to be prepared ready for presentation, and as it was not expected that there would be any serious discussion, the resolutions were prepared to force a ballot, and were presented to the meeting of the afternoon. The resolutions were presented to the meeting of the afternoon. The resolutions were presented to the meeting of the afternoon.

As there have been several lively discussions in the Committee on Credentials over the question of the resolutions, it was decided to force a ballot, and the resolutions were presented to the meeting of the afternoon.

Harrison forces were silent as to the course they intended to pursue, and, in response to inquiries, merely stated that they did not know whether the Convention would reach a ballot to-night or to-morrow. The resolutions were presented to the meeting of the afternoon.

Up to the last moment the same uncertainty was manifested as to the intentions of the Blaine managers regarding the presentation of Mr. Blaine. Some thought it would be better not to present him formally to the convention, and although ex-Governor Foraker, of Ohio, had been detailed to this duty, it was stated that he and Mr. Blaine were not to be present.

At 8:32 p. m. the trumpet of Chairman McKinley's gavel intimated that order was desired. When the convention was in order C. M. Depew, of New York, rose in his place and was received with applause. He said:

I rise to a question of privilege, not high privilege, but pleasant privilege. We have present here among our number a delegate who has been a delegate to every National Convention since 1840. He is a man of great ability, and has been a delegate to every National Convention since 1840.

Colonel Thompson's remarks.

Then the motion was carried unanimously and Colonel Thompson rose to the platform to deliver his address. He was received with applause.

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received and submitted to the convention after the report of the majority shall have been made. The gentleman from Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, stated to the convention that he is not prepared to report on this subject at this time, but will prepare a written report if there is no objection he will proceed. The Chair does not bear any objection.

Mr. Lockwood (Idaho)—Mr. Chairman, do I understand there are to be two reports?

The Chairman—Yes, sir.

Mr. Lockwood—The majority had no opportunity to report, and the chairman said:

The chairman of the Committee on Credentials stated that he is ready to make a report in behalf of the majority, but has not had time to put that report in writing.

Mr. Wallace, of New York, the representative of the minority, stated that he has a partial report which he has to the clerk's desk to be submitted after the chairman shall have made his report.

General Cogswell said that the Committee on Credentials had considered the list of the unconstituted delegates and had heard parties in twenty-four different cases. The majority report sustained the National Committee as to twenty-three votes and reversed the National Committee as to seven votes.

In Louisiana the National Committee was sustained as to four delegates at large and four district delegates, and not sustained as to four other district delegates. In Maryland not sustained in two votes. In Mississippi sustained as to two district votes and not sustained as to two delegates-at-large (each faction getting a half vote instead of the full fraction of a vote).

North Carolina, sustained as to three votes; District of Columbia, sustained two votes; Utah, not sustained as to one vote by splitting the delegation between the two factions; Alabama, sustained as to eight and reversed as to six votes.

Politically the result was a gain of thirteen votes to Harrison and of one vote to Blaine, a net Harrison gain of twelve votes. This gain included six votes in Alabama, four in Louisiana, and two in Mississippi. The gain in the votes was not owing to the fact that the Harrison men had won over three members of the Credentials Committee, and thereby secured a majority.

Mr. Wallace, of New York, announced the purpose to fight the report on the floor as to the votes.

When Chairman Cogswell moved that the majority report be adopted, he was loudly cheered by the Harrison delegates; and when Chairman F. Filley, of Missouri, moved to substitute therefor the report of the minority, which followed from the same delegates, the galleries followed the same delegates.

The chief point in Mr. Filley's argument in behalf of the minority report was that the regular organization of the party in the Alabama case had been barred from their regular place of meeting by United States deputy marshals, but Mr. Massey, of Delaware, maintained that the case had been considered fairly upon its merits and that the majority report should be adopted.

Mr. Wallace, of California, spoke warmly in favor of the minority report. He declared that the Mosley faction recommended by the majority to be seated had through its Federal officers attempted to thwart the will of the people of Alabama. It was enough that the Democratic party suppressed the will of the people in the South, without 100,000 office-holders thwarting the will of the people in the North.

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a majority of the delegations of Massachusetts, Delaware and West Virginia.

Senator Quay, rising to a parliamentary question, wanted to know the effect of the previous question. If it would enable them to have a vote on the separate positions involved in the report.

The Chair ruled that, Senator Miller having demanded a division of the propositions involved in the Congressional report, there could be separate votes taken. Both sides were ready for the vote, and a storm of cries greeted McKinley when he asked if the previous question should be ordered. Before this was done, however, by the unanimous consent, the majority report, in all cases where there was no minority report, was submitted and adopted by acclamation. An amendment was now made to take a standing vote on the Alabama case, and when the affirmative was submitted an apparent majority of the convention arose.

A ROLL-CALL ORDERED.

Instantly the New-York and Pennsylvania delegations demanded a roll-call, and it was ordered by the convention.

The total vote was, yeas, 423 1/2 (Blaine); nays, 403 1/2 (Harrison.)

ACTION ON CONTESTED SEATS.

MAJORITY REPORT TO THE CONVENTION FROM THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Minneapolis, June 9.—At 8 o'clock to-night the Committee on Credentials finished their labors, and Chairman Cogswell was instructed, by a vote of 29 to 23, to proceed at once to the convention and present a verbal statement of the conclusions which the committee had reached. He was authorized to say that he proceeded in that manner because of the fact that no time remained, if a report was to be presented to-night.

Mr. Wallace, of New York, representing the minority, said that he would ask the committee for time in which to present the views of himself and his associates on the committee in cases from Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi.

A resume of the work of the committee is as follows: Alabama—Delegates-at-large, the Mosley contestants, seated. In the 11th, 14th, 15th and 18th districts the members seated by the National Committee, the anti-Mosleyists, retained their places. In the 13th District Matthews and Hinton, Mosley delegates, were seated.

Kentucky—In the 15th District contest, Matthews and Wistler were seated, reversing the action of the National Committee.

Louisiana—Delegates-at-large, the Kellogg faction was seated. In the 1st and 10th districts the contestants, the Warmoth faction, were seated. In the 11th and 14th districts the Kellogg delegates retained their places.

Maryland—In the 14th District, Brinton and Clay were seated, and their places given to Sapples and Cummings.

Mississippi—The delegation-at-large was divided, each side, the Lynch and Hill factions, getting two seats. The seated members in the 11th District, Englehorn and Perkins, retained their places.

South Carolina—The White Republican party contestants not recognized from the committee, the Crom delegates throughout being retained in their seats.

North Carolina—John Nichols, whose seat was contested by John H. Williams, retained it. In the 11th District Messrs. Smith and Gordon, to whom were given places by the National Committee, were continued in them. In the 11th District Dr. Mott, who had one vote from the National Committee, divides the two votes of the district evenly with Messrs. Smith and Gordon.

Texas—The "Lynch" contestants, who failed to establish their claim before the National Committee, were not more successful with the Committee on Credentials, and the Crom delegation was not disturbed.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Carson and Gleason, the sitting members, maintained their places.

Utah—The delegation was divided, Salisbury and Cannon getting one vote, Goodwin and Wallen the other. As near as can be determined, the Harrison and the Blaine men seats in the contested delegation.

The gist of the majority report was that twelve Harrison delegates in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana be seated in place of the same number of Blaine men who got places on the temporary roll, and the minority recommended that the twelve Blaine men on the temporary roll be placed on the permanent roll. The report of the committee in the case of the delegates from Texas, Kentucky, Maryland, South Carolina and North Carolina, and the District of Columbia, had no political significance, and the report was unanimous on these cases.

THE PLATFORM.

STRONG STATEMENT OF PARTY PRINCIPLES.

FULL TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT AS COMPILED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Minneapolis, June 9.—The following is the full text of the platform as compiled by the Committee on Resolutions:

The representatives of the Republicans of the United States, assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi River, the everlasting bond of an indestructible Republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the Nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

PROSPERITY DUE TO PROTECTION.

We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican Congress.

We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home.

We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operation of the Tariff act of 1890.

We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives to destroy our tariff laws piecemeal as is manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and lead ore, the chief products of a number of States, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

SUCCESS OF RECIPROCITY.

We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased, and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops.

We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Locomotive party to this practical business measure, and claim that, executed by a Republican Administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

THE SILVER PLANK.

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government shall be as good as any other.

We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.



PURE, DELICIOUS, NOURISHING FOOD.

THIS WORLD-RECKONED DIETETIC PREPARATION is a solid extract derived from most superior growths of wheat—nothing more. It combines the GREATEST QUANTITY OF NUTRIMENT with the LEAST AMOUNT OF LABOR NECESSARY FOR ITS DIGESTION, and stands today UNRIVALLED IN THE ROOM OF THE SICK OR CONVALESCENT.

PURE, SOOTHING AND STRENGTHENING, its value in fevers, in indigestion, and in all gastric and catarrhal diseases, especially in cholera infantum, is well known. It is a DELICATE, NUTRIMENT AND AGED PERSONS; A MOST DELICIOUS AND WHOLESOME ARTICLE OF DIET for the strong as well as the weak.

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE, it is the SAFEST FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS AND CHILDREN; AN INVALUABLE ALIMENT FOR DEBILITATED, DELICATE, INFIRM AND AGED PERSONS; A MOST DELICIOUS AND WHOLESOME ARTICLE OF DIET for the strong as well as the weak.

UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS, pharmacists, the public and the press, its sales and popularity are constantly increasing, and it will have SATISFACTORY RESULTS IN NUTRITION FAR INTO THE FUTURE because it is based on MERIT AND PROVEN FACTS IN THE PAST.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

THE PURITY OF ELECTIONS shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every State.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain Southern States of the Union.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our mercantile marine by home-built ships and the creation of a Navy for the protection of our National interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign Powers, entangling alliances with none, and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe Doctrine and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the Republic in its broadest scope.

We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulations for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We favor efficient legislation by Congress to protect the life and limbs of employees of transportation companies engaged in carrying on interstate commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective States that will protect employees engaged in State commerce, in mining and manufacturing.

The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed, and recognizes the claim of mankind, irrespective of faith, color or nationality, to sympathize with the cause of Home Rule in Ireland, and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom among men. We therefore declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land; but, while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty, we are opposed to any union of Church and State.

We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the Republican platform of 1888, to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily endorse the action already taken upon this subject, and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities, the advantages of the free delivery service, now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the Republican platform of 1888, pledging the reduction of letter postage to one cent, at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the Postoffice Department, and the highest class of postal service.

CIVIL SERVICE.

We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the Civil Service, and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws regulating the same.

NIAGARA CANAL.

The construction of the Niagara Canal is of the highest importance to the American people, both as a measure of National defense and to build up and maintain American commerce, and it should be controlled by the United States Government.

TERRESTRIAL.

We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practical date, having regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

ARID LANDS.

We favor cession, subject to the Homestead laws, of the arid public lands to the States and Territories in which they lie, under such Congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The World's Columbian Exposition is a great National undertaking, and Congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure a discharge of the expenses and obligations incident thereto, and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the Nation.

In temperance we sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

of the convention. T. J. Anders and Orlando K. Kling, of Denver, representing the Colorado Silver League and semi-officially the cause of the Westerners generally, invaded the committee-room with formidable looking envelopes containing an urgent plea that a minority report standing out flat-footedly for free coinage be made by the friends of silver of the Platform Committee. Senator Jones, of Nevada, and others having a leaning to his way of thinking, were all recipients of invitations to help start the fight. Messrs. Anders and Kling waited in the ante-room eager to learn the outcome of the latest bold move of the Westerners.

Temporarily, at least, the silver men were doomed to disappointment. Their friends on the committee were headed off by the revision sub-committee which had the right of way. The revision group, however, were not ready to submit a final report, and a motion for a recess until 4 p. m. was quickly sprung and carried. Senator Jones and the Denver men at once went into private consultation to decide upon a plan of action. Rumors were current that the Senator was endeavoring to restrain the silver men to a conservative course, with a view to preserving from jeopardy the advantages already won for the West.

IN THE CONVENTION HALL.

MORNING AND NIGHT SESSIONS HELD.

A BRIEF AND INCONCLUSIVE MEETING IN THE FORENOON—CHAIRMAN MCKINLEY SETS THE WHEELS IN MOTION PROMPTLY—A STIRRING AND ANIMATED SCENE IN THE EVENING—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

(BY TELEGRAPH "TO THE TRIBUNE.")

Minneapolis, June 9.—The session of the convention this morning was as brief and inconclusive as it well could be, the delegates being in their seats scarcely ten minutes. The Committee on Credentials had not been able to dispose of the contests on its hands, and as the rules provided that no other business could be done until the titles of all the delegates had been formally confirmed, there was nothing left but to adjourn or to take a recess. Much to the chagrin of the spectators who had jostled from 83 to 85 each for seats, and of the correspondents of Eastern newspapers, whose day is out short practically at 6 p. m. by the wretched facilities here for handling telegraphic dispatches, the convention decided to take a recess until 8 o'clock, when it was hoped the Committee on Credentials would be able to report a full list of delegates entitled to seats.

The only business done consisted of the presentation of two resolutions, which were read from the platform. The first was fathered by Senator Cullom, and committed the convention to an approval of Liberal National aid to the Chicago World's Fair. When read it was greeted with general applause, which Mr. Cullom took as a graceful indication of the convention's interest in the success of the Fair. The other resolution, brought forward by an Illinois delegate, who failed to give his name, threatened to interfere somewhat with the excellent arrangements for the seating and general comfort of the spectators in the galleries, by allowing free standing-room in the aisles to veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also forbidding to their use all reserved seats not occupied within an hour of the opening of the convention. The proposal excited much opposition among the delegates who had distributed tickets and seats allotted to them among their friends, and who did not like to upset the very carefully and intelligently planned arrangements of the sergeant-at-arms and his assistants. Both resolutions were referred, at Major McKinley's suggestion, to the Committee on Rules and Order of Business.

CALL TO ORDER PROMPTLY.

The new chairman of the convention was more prompt in calling for order than had been either Mr. Clarkson or Mr. Fassett. At 11 o'clock, the time set for meeting, scarcely half the delegates were in their places, and the absentees kept coming in noisily even after the chairman had asked to have the session opened by the chaplain's prayer. As on yesterday ex-Senator Platt and Senator Quay, the leaders of the anti-Harrison forces, were both absent, not thinking it worth while to come all the way from the West Hotel for the few minutes the convention was likely to be in session. Mr. Quay's place was taken by General Frank Reeder, of Eastern, the chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation, a tall, broad-shouldered and fashionably dressed man of about forty, with a pleasant face and mild eye. General Reeder is one of the youngest of the officers of that rank in the convention, for he won his title, not in the War of the Rebellion, but by clever and painstaking work in bringing the Pennsylvania National Guard up to its present high state of efficiency. Next to General Reeder was Lyman D. Gilbert, of Harrisburg, a leader of the bar at the State capital.

Ex-Senator Miller and Senator Hiseock were the only delegates-at-large present from New York. Mr. Depew not reaching the hall until after the recess had been voted. The dignified and energetic Burleigh was in the first row as usual. Near by him sat ex-Congressman William H. Robertson, silent and impassive. In one of the rear rows General George H. Sharpe, of Kingston, was holding a brief consultation with the venerable Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, the "Ancient Mariner," smooth-shaven and firm-cut face and suit of old-time broadcloth made him look more than ever like a statesman of the ante-bellum era.

MR. NIEDERHUIS'S MANY FRIENDS.

Ex-Representative Frederick G. Niederhauis occupied one of the conspicuous seats among the Missouri delegates. He had apparently just arrived in town, for he went about shaking hands with public men whom he had known during his short but striking career in the List Congress. Ex-Representative Mark H. Dummell, of Minnesota, the patriarchal chairman of the House committee which made the last Congress apportionment, walked down the aisle and greeted the rosy and gold-natured St. Louis manufacturer with effusiveness, while many other old colleagues came to shake hands with the unaffected and natural humorist who had endured many dull hours in the last Congress.

Across the main aisle ex-Governor Foraker sat for a while, the only one of the Ohio delegates-at-large present. The skillful and successful manager of the recent Ohio campaign, William M. Hahn, of Mansfield, joining him later. The Committee on Resolutions was not likely to be asked to report a platform, but ex-Governor Foraker was on hand to answer if called on. To the extreme left could be seen the tall, spare figure of ex-Senator Ingalls. The witty and sparkling Kansan was dressed in a light gray suit and wore again the bright red necktie which caught the fancy of the galleries yesterday. On the same section, further to the front, were Senators Teller and Wolcott, of Colorado, the former looking fatigued after his long struggle in the Resolutions Committee on the insertion of a free coinage plank in the National platform, the latter fresh and buoyant as ever in appearance and dressed with scrupulous care, showing no traces of the labors of which he has been making for the last week against the renouveau of the Pre-ident. Chi-ago's ponderous and jovial delegate-at-large, Samuel B. Raymond, sat in the front row under the eye of the chairman, with Senator Cullom on one side of him and ex-Governor Oglesby on the other. Mr. Raymond is one of the heaviest of the 900 delegates, while the tallest is W. B. Plunkitt, of the Berkshire district of Massachusetts, who towers nearly a head above his colleagues in the Bay State delegation.

THE CONVENTION GETS TO WORK.

Governor McKinley seemed anxious to precede the meeting over with, for he insisted on proceeding at once to business, in spite of the confusion, and introduced Chancellor Brush, of the University

Can be counted on to cure Catarrh—Dr. Sagar's Catarrh Remedy. It's nothing new. It's been doing that very thing for 35 years. It gives prompt and complete relief—but you want more than that. And you get it, with this Remedy—there's a cure that is perfect and permanent. The word "cure" can mean no more than a temporary relief, yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. "Cold in the Head" needs but a few applications. Catarrh of the Head, and all the troubles that come from Catarrh, are at once relieved and cured.

You can count on something else, too—50¢ in cash. You can count on it, but it's more than doubtful whether you earn it. The proprietors of Dr. Sagar's Remedy, in good faith, offer that amount for the first bottle of Catarrh. Don't think that you have one, though. They'll pay you, if they can't cure you. That's certain. But they can cure you. That's just about as certain, too. Can you ask more?

Cutlery, Spoons & Forks.

A large